

Name: _____

Matric #: _____

1. Figure 1 shows the location of adjacent joint axes z_0 and z_1 . The coordinates shown are all with respect to frame 0. Complete the frame assignment for Frame 1 according to the Denavit-Hartenberg (DH) convention discussed in class. Identify the four DH parameters (θ , r , d , α) that relate the two frames.

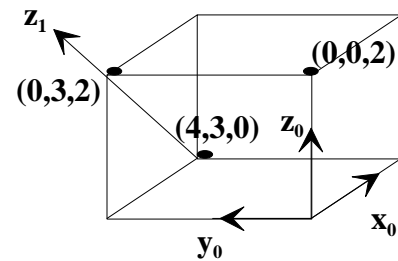


Figure 1

2. Figure 2 shows a planar robot with the 1st joint rotational (about z_0) and the 2nd joint translational. The first joint has no joint limits while the 2nd joint has a motion range $100 \text{ mm} \leq q_2 \leq 1000 \text{ mm}$. A welding torch is rigidly attached to the end-effector as shown. The tip of the torch is at location $(0, -10, 30)$. The torch weighs 20 N with its center of gravity at $(0, -5, 15)$. All these coordinates are with respect to Frame E.

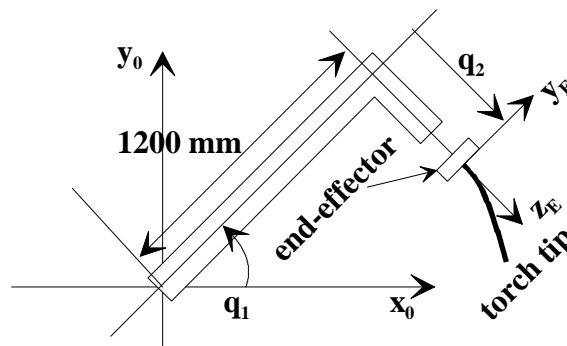


Figure 2

- Derive the expression for the position and orientation of the end effector (Frame E) in Frame 0 as function of q_1 and q_2 . Express this as a homogenous transformation matrix 0T_E .
- Derive the inverse kinematic expressions that compute the joint positions as functions of the end-effector position in Frame 0.
- Derive the 2×2 Jacobian that relates the translational velocity of the end-effector in Frame 0 with the joint velocities.
- Are there singularities for this robot. Explain.
- At a certain instant of time, $q_1 = 30^\circ$, $q_2 = 500 \text{ mm}$, and the joint velocities are $60^\circ/\text{sec}$ and $100 \text{ mm}/\text{sec}$ respectively. What is the translational velocity of the tip of the welding torch with respect to Frame 0 at this instant of time.
- Determine the joint torque and forces required at joints 1 and 2 to carry the torch at position $q_1 = 30^\circ$, $q_2 = 500 \text{ mm}$. Assume the links to be weightless.

(End of Quiz)